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Ad4 Proh UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Huron, South Dakota
November 29, 1944

A
MEMORANDUM FOR

Heads of Agencies and Bureaus of
U. S. Department of Agriculture
in South Dakota

Re: 1945 Production Goals

1945 PRODUCTION GOALS - Attached are copies of the reports
and recommendations of the various committees to the 1945
Farm Production Goals meeting at Huron on November 27 and
28, 1944.

Mark Nelson

Mark Nelson, Chairman
South Dakota Agricultural
Conservation Committee

Attachments

DEC 14 1944

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CORN, OIL CROP AND FEED GRAINSSummary of Changes Suggested by Committee:

| | % Suggested Goal is of 1944 Indi- cated. | Final 1945 Goal Suggested |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Wheat | 107 | 3,520 |
| Rye | 100 | 397 |
| Soybeans for beans | 222 | 20,000 |
| Flaxseed | 155.7 | 1,500 |
| Corn | 100.3 | 4,000 |
| Oats | 104.1 | 3,200 |
| Barley | 80.8 | 1,500 |
| All Sorghums | 100 | 665 |
| Sorghums for grain | 100 | 128 |
| Flax, Planted Acreage Goal: | | |

Normally, under the prevailing conditions, a decrease would be expected in the 1945 planted acreage of flax in South Dakota. Greater use of adapted hybrid corn and the use of improved varieties of oats and wheat tend to bring, on the average, greater economic returns per acre, whether sold as cash crops or marketed in the form of livestock, than can be obtained from flax. Present numbers of livestock encourage planting of feed crops. With average yields in South Dakota, at the present support price compared with the support prices for other grains, the income per acre for flax would discourage the planting of this crop. This is true particularly in the areas of the state that are best adapted to flax and where increased acreage should occur in order to get a commensurate increase in production.

Due to these conditions the committee believes that flax acreage would possibly decline further in 1945 from the acreage planted in 1944, unless there is some further incentive. It is a war crop and this alone will help, but hogs, milk and other items are also of first importance as war time products in the flax area. The problem becomes one of greater incentive or assurance that the results of planting flax will be neither a penalty in case of failure nor a comparatively low per acre return for a crop that is now at an economic disadvantage.

Therefore, the committee suggests that an incentive is necessary if the planted acreage goal of 500,000 acres is to be offered. From past experience it appears that crop insurance, while it is excellent for the purpose of insuring against total loss and economic hardship, it is not readily adaptable for use in the attainment of the flax acreage goal; that is, in areas that are best adapted to flax where increased acreage would most likely result in a reasonable production increase. The committee turns to the alternative of an incentive payment for planted acreage.

A payment of \$7.50 per planted acre as a performance payment is recommended. This, combined with the fact that flax is a war and post-war crop, should help materially in attaining the goal. It would serve to obtain a more favorable economic return on the acreage that made a crop and would serve to insure payment for the high per acre cost of planting in case of failure.

This payment would be confined to the more eastern portion of the state where greater flax yields reflect its greater adaptation.

The committee considered possibility of a premium payment per bushel of flax harvested that would be an equivalent to the suggested planted acreage payment. This type of incentive could hardly be confined to the areas best adapted to flax. It would probably encourage increased acreage but might result in too great an expansion in areas not well adapted and at the expense of grassland.

With the recommended incentive payment, in addition to the effort that would be made anyway to get the goal acreage, the committee suggests that the goal of 500,000 acres would be attained. Without the incentive payment it appears doubtful if the planted acreage would reach that of 1944.

Soybeans:

No suggestion is offered. The goal of 20,000 acres appearing to be attainable.

Corn, Oats and Barley:

The committee recommends corn acreage at 4,000,000 acres, an increase of .3 percent from 1944; oats acreage at 3,200,000, an increase of 4.1 percent from 1944; barley acreage at 1,500,000, a decline of 19.2 percent from 1944. With diseases being strong factors toward the reduction of barley acreage, improved varieties of oats bringing higher yields and the immediate effect of higher corn yields in 1944 being a factor, the committee believes that these changes in goals should be made to bring them to more reasonable positions considering both the program that may be presented and the results that may be expected.

Sorghums:

Hold the acreage of all sorghums to 665,000, the same as planted in 1944, and the grain sorghums to 128,000, the same as in 1944, is recommended in order to insure balanced feed supplies especially in areas of heavier grasshopper infestation.

Wheat:

3,520,000 acres or 107 percent of 1944 is recommended. Due to favorable conditions for spring seeding with the large acreage of fall plowing accomplished and with higher yields from improved varieties of spring wheat, the increase in the goal appears to be justified.

Rye:

The committee recommends holding to the same acreage as in 1944 since this acreage has not been exceeded, in all probability.

Hay Seed:

The committee recommends trying to attain the goal of 40,000 acres for sweet clover and 40,000 acres for alfalfa. There is sufficient acreage of alfalfa and sweet clover in the State, but meeting the goals is dependent on the forming of seed.

Sam Gilbert, Chairman

Leonard J. Parker

C. R. Hoglund

W. W. Worzella

Ross Davies

Albert C. Hauffe

W. J. Norgaard

LIVESTOCK, DAIRY AND POULTRY COMMITTEE REPORT
 1945 Agricultural Production Meeting
 Huron, S. D. - Nov. 28, 1944

Based upon the national needs for the war effort your Committee makes the following recommendations for the 1945 Agricultural goals for livestock, dairy and poultry production in South Dakota.

PRODUCTION GOALS

| Item | 1944 Indicated | WFA 1945 Suggested Goals | 1945 Goals Recommended | % Recommended Goal is of 1944 |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sows (Spring Farrow) | 327,000 | 460,000 | 450,000 | 137.6 |
| All Cattle and Calves | 2,367,000 | 2,120,000 | 2,130,000 | 90 |
| Milk Cows | 485,000 | 485,000 | 480,000 | 99 |
| Milk Production (Total) | 1,731,000,000 lbs. | 1,760,000,000 lbs. | 1,752,000,000 lbs. | 102 |
| Milk Production per cow | 3,570 lbs. | 3,650 lbs. | 3,650 lbs. | 102 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 2,223,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 90 |
| Turkeys Raised | 468,000 | 468,000 | 468,000 | 100 |
| Hens on Farms | 10,122,000 | 7,351,000 | 7,351,000 | 72.6 |
| Eggs Produced | 94,000,000 doz. | 77,775,000 doz. | 77,775,000 doz. | 83.4 |
| Chickens Raised | 19,397,000 | 17,198,000 | 17,198,000 | 86.6 |

COMMENTS

1. Hogs.

- (a) In order to reach the goals recommended it is essential that a graduated support price be put in effect for all marketable butcher hogs within the following weight ranges:

180 to 200 lbs. - \$13.50 floor price, Chicago basis

200 to 270 lbs. - 13.75 " " "

270 to 300 lbs. - 13.50 " " "

over 300 lbs. - 13.25 " " "

- (b) It is also recommended that a uniform ceiling price of \$14.75 be maintained on all marketable hogs, Chicago basis. Such support and ceiling prices to be announced before December 15, 1944 by the War Food Administration to be effective at once through March 31, 1946.

Attention is called to the unsatisfactory hog marketing season of 1943-1944 which brought on one of the biggest headaches hog growers have ever had. This in a large measure was responsible for the heavy reduction in the 1944 spring and fall pig crops. A meeting of representative hog growers from the leading hog producing states was held in Des Moines when conditions in connection with marketing the 1943 crop were at their worst. It was the almost unanimous opinion of those present at that meeting that hog floor prices should be put on a graduated basis with wider weight ranges included. This committee's recommendations are along that line. In order to get the increase in hogs desired in this area it is essential that this marketing and price situation be corrected. It is also imperative that this be done immediately as gilts that should be bred for spring pigs will otherwise be sent to market. This is evidenced by the slow movement of boars during the present selling season as compared with the 1942 selling season. South Dakota could normally support the production of 450,000 sows with equitable prices for feed and hogs.

2. Cattle and Calves.

The recommended goal of 2,130,000 cattle calls for a reduction of 10 percent below present cattle numbers. We feel that in some areas of the state a reduction is advisable in view of present overstocked pastures. This reduction may be largely accomplished by close culling of inferior and diseased breeding stock.

3. Milk Cows and Milk Production.

- (a) An increase in numbers of cows milked cannot be expected in view of the present labor shortage.
- (b) We recommend close culling of low producers and diseased animals.
- (c) Liberal grain feeding of all cows milked.
- (d) That present dairy feed payment of ten cents per pound butterfat be made continuous, or as an alternative that the B.F. price be equal to a B.F.-feed ratio of 1 to 32.

4. Sheep and Lambs.

- (a) Attention is called to the great need for competent sheep herders to prevent a greater reduction in sheep numbers than recommended.
- (b) It is recommended that steps be taken by the government to reduce reserve supplies of wool in this country by encouraging greater use of wool in civilian goods.

5. Poultry and Eggs.

The war effort requires that egg production for 1945 be reduced at least 15 percent. This can best be accomplished by:

1. Marketing all old hens before January 1, 1945.
2. Close culling and marketing of pullets by March 1, 1945.
3. Encouraging greater egg consumption by civilians throughout the state and nation.

If this reduction is not obtained the government will be burdened with an over-supply of 15,000,000 cases of eggs for which there will be no adequate storage facilities.

General Recommendations:

1. We recommend that for the most economical production of livestock and livestock products that the acreage of alfalfa and permanent pastures be increased. Such a program would be a further safeguard toward crop acreage adjustment in the post war period.
2. We also recommend that an adequate reserve feed supply be maintained if at all possible on our farms and ranches as an insurance against short crop years.

Local Farmers' Committee

I. B. Johnson, Director, S. D. Experiment Station, Chairman
H. B. Test, President, S. D. Farm Bureau
Oscar Fosheim, President, S. D. Farmers Union
Turner Wright, S. D. Experiment Station
Ray Cave, Extension Service Dairy Specialist
Harold E. Fewings, AAA Farmer Fieldman
Joe Houlton, AAA Farmer Fieldman
Clarence Shanley, Extension Service District Supervisor, Secretary

POTATOES, SUGAR BEETS, DRY BEANS AND MISCELLANEOUS CROPS COMMITTEE

The committee recommends a goal for South Dakota of 10,000 acres for Sugar Beets, based on the capacity of the factory and the irrigated area adjacent.

It suggests two problems which must be solved before the acres can be assured:

1. Definite assurance that the laborers will be available on a certain date.
2. Office of Labor should be responsible for the pay of the imported laborers when not working for all amounts over a certain fixed figure per acre. This amount to be determined between the Office of Labor and Sugar Beet Growers Association.

The committee recommends a goal for South Dakota of 40,000 acres for potatoes. This acreage will be easily attained this year due to the increased operations of several of our large potato growers in the last couple years.

Because of the fact that Dry Beans and canning crops are not growing in any large amounts in South Dakota, the committee recommends that no goals be set up on these crops.

Everett Fretcher, Chairman
Alfred L. Johnson
Henry Holzman
J. L. Hill
Oscar R. Manning
E. W. Raymond
Ed Christinson
N. M. Faulson

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL AND INFORMATION
PROGRAM FOR SOUTH DAKOTA 1945 WAR FOOD PRODUCTION

- A. The purpose of the educational program is to inform all the people of the State.
 - 1. What the food, fiber and oil needs are.
 - 2. Of an understanding of practices, services, price supports and incentives available to farmers in order that they may attain 1945 production goals.
 - 3. What the farmer can do to adjust his own production to meet production goals.
- B. The educational program should be so planned as to use every worker in all agencies and organizations contacting farm people and such business and service groups who are particularly concerned with agricultural production.
- C. Disseminating information to the public.
 - 1. Hold a state-wide meeting of workers to review and discuss informational materials and goals. Meeting to be held early in January at which time a schedule of district meetings will be made.
 - 2. Follow state-wide meeting with district meetings attended by State workers and by designated county workers, in January according to schedule worked out.
 - 3. County workers to hold community meetings, following district meetings.
 - 4. All workers are urged to meet with groups of business and service organizations to explain and discuss the entire program.
- D. Materials.
 - 1. A South Dakota handbook on the 1945 program to be prepared by a committee appointed by the AAA Chairman.
 - 2. Special leaflets and publicity articles on important or critical issues as occasion demands.
 - 3. A Thorough press and radio program.
 - 4. All publicity materials on policies should be coordinated and approved by all agencies.

The committee feels that it is very important that a good educational and informational program be conducted to overcome any tendency on the part of anyone to let up in their efforts to produce agricultural commodities needed for the war effort.

John V. Hepler, Chairman
Sam T. Dolly
M. Wade Strator
Harold Urton
W. E. Dittmer
Leonard Ladd
Mark Nelson
E. Y. Berry
George B. German
E. L. Jacobson